The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,883.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
including postage..... ,, 72 0
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First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

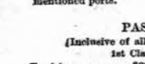
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also, Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS, Packages, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Grekke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company.
21st February 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL (HARRISON'S LINE.)

THE magnificent Mail Steam Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,331 tons Register, (built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Company), to sail about 8th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description.—Apply to WALLACE & Co.

N.B.—On the outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 28th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines at Table. Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	34	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 10th February 1871.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—The undersigned

will receive TENDERS for the Steamer SIRDAR, up till the 11th prox. Built of Iron in Bombay in 1863; 86 feet long and 16 feet beam; 100 tons gross and 99 tons Register; two Engines of 30 H. P. and no Boiler; as it lies in Malet Basin. Can be seen on application to Mr. McCANN, Flotilla Superintendent, Malet Bunder Workshops.

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer, Government Reclamation Works.
Elphinstone Bunder, 24th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship

CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspecti n and countersignature, to accompany the same documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of the Average.

Bombay, 27th February 1871.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,331 tons Register, (built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Company), to sail about 8th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description.—Apply to WALLACE & Co.

N.B.—On the outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

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GENOA on the 28th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, and ADEN; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines at Table. Without Food.
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Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

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Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

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This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspecti n and countersignature, to accompany the same documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of the Average.

Bombay, 27th February 1871.

SALE, by COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE DUBASH, 190 Sacks best Silk-dressed AUSTRALIAN FLOUR. Master can be seen at our Office. JUST

Square Lane, Bombay, 28th February 1871.

AUCTION.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, Jones C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant, and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS by RUBATTINO'S S.S. ARABIA, Captain Cracco, are requested to be on Board by 8 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of MARCH 1871. The Steamer will sail punctually at 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 25th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the bunders.

GRIEVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ditto Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ditto Lt.-on Cloths.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at his Rooms in Meclow Street, Sundry Office Fu niture, consisting of Blackwood Office Writing Tables, Camp and Dressing Tables, Chairs, Screens, a large Fire-proof Iron Safe on stand with keys, a Iron Copying Press on stand with apparatus, Letter Scale with weight, China and Coir Mattings and Sundries.

Also,

By Order of the Administrator General.

The Sundry Effects of the late Mr. William Stott, deceased, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cupboards, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glass, Pictures, Table Linen, a few articles of of Glass and Crockery Ware, small Portmanteaus, Wearing Apparel and variety of sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, 28th February 1871. Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT,

At which many distinguished Amateurs of Bombay have kindly consented to take a part, will take place on the

6TH OF MARCH,

AT

WILDERNESS HALL, MALABAR HILL,

By the kind permission of

MRS. PENDOOK TUCKER.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street, and at Signor INZOLI'S Residence, 121, Malabar Hill.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

N. D. APYAKTIAR'S

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT AND BURLESQUE COMPANY OF INDIAN MUSIC

Will give their Fourth Representation on

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1871,

Under the distinguished Patronage of a Parsee Gentleman,

On which occasion the much-admired and Popular

RUSTOM AND SORAB

Will be introduced, with many New Songs and Scenes, Instrumental and Vocal Concert, and a host of other Novelties.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box, Rs. 5; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8 P.M.: Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following will be the arrangements from WEDNESDAY, 1st March:—

BYCULLA SCHOOL.—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Master—Mr. McDonald.
Mistress—Mrs. McDonald.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—Herr Schmuck.

FORT SCHOOL.—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—Mr. Lumsden.
Mistress—Mrs. Lumsden.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—Herr Schmuck.

Teaching in both Schools up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

Bombay, 27th February 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 6th proximo, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
THOMAS SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 27th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm on the FIRST day of JANUARY 1871.

Bombay, 27th February 1871. LEGGATT & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GLENDURUH, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Consignees are further requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to pay freight immediately for the Bills of Lading paid in London at the Office of the undersigned, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents for Captain T. Cornwell.

LOST, on the 25th instant, a BUNCH of KEYS in the neighbourhood of the Court. The FINDER will be REWARDED on bringing it to the Office of Messrs. LYNCH, Church Lane, Fort.

SALE, by COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE DUBASH, 190 Sacks best Silk-dressed AUSTRALIAN FLOUR. Master can be seen at our Office. JUST

Square Lane, Bombay, 28th February 1871.

AUCTION.

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Ready for immediate use.

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Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
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Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

PARTNERSHIP.—An Englishman established in business in Bombay, and with a good connexion among Manufacturers and others at Home, is desirous of joining with some one else, in order to lessen expenses and extend business, or he might arrange to give his services to any Firm to assist for a moderate salary.—Address L. D., "Bombay Gazette."

MERCHANTS having PAYMENTS to make in KHANDEISH, may save the EXPENSE and RISK of making CASH REMITTANCES by paying the money into the Bombay General Treasury and taking a Receipt for the amount, which should be forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Treasury, Dhoolia, who will issue orders on any of the Khandeish Local Treasuries for the amount paid into the Bombay Treasury.

L. ASHBURNER, Collector.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March next, at 1 P.M., in Her Majesty's Dockyard, a quantity of CONDEMNED STORES, comprising Awnings, Sails, old Chain Cable Buoys and Boats, and other Miscellaneous Articles belonging to the Pilot Schooners and Department of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent for all lots above ten rupees to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the 3rd day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

All lots of ten rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. E. C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for business, on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS, on MONDAY the 6th March:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. P. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Actg. Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
H. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th February 1871.

THE BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), are requested to ATTEND a MEETING to be held on TUESDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Office, to hear from the undersigned an account of the progress of the Company's Liquidation.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunder, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE PRINCE of WALES' PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following Business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1870.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 22nd February to 2nd March inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of giving their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premium due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees, the following PROPERTY in two Lots, subject to conditions of sale which will be read at the place of Auction.

Lot 1.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house formerly a bakery, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, measuring 24 feet in breadth and 30 feet in length, bounded on the east partly by stables belonging to Dady Sorabjee Sanitok and partly by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the south by property of Dady Sorabjee Sanitok, and on the north by Lot 2.

Lot 2.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, measuring 46 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, bounded on the east partly by the stables of the said Dady Sorabjee Santook and partly by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the south by the messuage or tenement last described, and on the north by the property of Eduljee Shapoorjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of February 1871.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

RE The Right Honourable GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislature of India, entitled, "The Trustee and Mortgagee Powers' Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having Claims upon or against the Estate of the Right Honourable GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, late of Cairnes and Glenalmond in Scotland aforesaid, who died in Scotland aforesaid on the 20th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects with certified copy Extract Registered Holograph Settlement, Extract Registered Holograph Disposition of Heritage, and Testament Testamentar issued out of the Commissary Court of Perth, annexed, were on the 14th day of February 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HAMILTON MAXWELL of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the FIRM of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., and one of the Constituted Attornies of Margaret Patton, Widow, the Relict and sole Executrix of the said Right Honorable George Patton, deceased, are required on or before the 16TH DAY of MARCH 1871 to SEND to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against said Estate; and that at the Expiration of such time the Administrator will distribute over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Executrix in Scotland having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the said ESTATE, or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the same to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Applicant's Proctors.

REMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

MATHERAN: its FAUNA and FLORA; by Dr. J. Y. Smith.—Rs. 2-8—by post Rs. 2-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GAZETTEER, Rs. 12-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

72, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government Sales. Connoisseurs consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

No. 1 Size	CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine..... per 1,000	Rs. 80	Cash. Rs. 0	Credit. Rs. 88
No. 1 ,,	HABANOS ..... ,, ,,	84	0	92
No. 2 ,,	CORTADOS ..... ,, ,,	43	0	48
No. 2 ,,	HABANOS ..... ,, ,,	45	0	50
No. 2 ,,	CAVITE BRAND ... ,, ,,	48	0	54
No. 2 ,,	Do. do. in boxes of 200...per box	12	0	14
No. 3 ,,	CORTADOS..... ,, 1,000	40	0	45

Of the above; CLARO are light and delicately flavoured; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere:—

CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125.....per box.	21	8	24	0
LONDRES CLARO, do. ..... ,,	10	0	11	0
IMPERIALES COLORADRO, do. ..... ,,	21	8	24	0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER, do. ..... ,,	18	0	20	0
VIGUEROS, do. (expected shortly)... ,,	21	8	24	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor, Honey, Oatmeal,
Elder Flower, Lavender. Rose,
Glycerine, Marshmallow, Sandflower Oil.

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MOURNING PAPER.

FOR

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The beautiful

WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER

Of Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., to which this Company firs invited public attention on the

REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE,

Still remains unequalled for agreeable surface resistance to damp, and substantial lightness of texture.

PAPERS, with the new Square, or Oblong, 5 quire packet.			ENVELOPES. box of 100.	
Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
2 0	2 4	CREAM, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow, Borders.....	sq. 2 0 ob. 1 12	2 4 2 0
2 4	2 8	VIOLET, with Extra Broad Border, exquisitely delicate and tasteful	sq. 2 4 ob. 2 0	2 8 2 4

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LINDLEY and WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE,

PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING,

No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Spinning shares only.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Noml. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
32,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	601½
15,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161½
6,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	360 ni.
40,000	220	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,920	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	100	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,610
8,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
400	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,200	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	1,000	200 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	1	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
700	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	583
500	1,000	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,750
200	2,000	1,800		Franj i Cowasji Press	975
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	125 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	925
2,000	400	350	25 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	455
128	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
400	1,000	750	75 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
106	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,475 ex
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	930
1000	150	150		Broach Mills	220
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
2,000	1,000	all	150 p.ct.	Great Eastern	1,250
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,400
600	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	860
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	1
500	2,000	360	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	30
2,000	50	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	170
					415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19	do.	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
			East India Bank	14
200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
1,500	5,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	,,
Do.	60 days' sight	,,
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	,,
China	60 Do. do	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	106
Four per cent.	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	102
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
6 per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 15
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—24TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs 97-4 and 98, or 2-2 and 2 discount.

Municipal 6 per cent Debentures, of 1870, small amounts, at Rs 110.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs 104 and 103.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 220.

Gouery Cotton Mills Co's shares, at Rs 207, exclusive of the dividend.

Great Eastern Hotel Co's share, at Rs 160.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares, at Rs 255 to 260 for cash.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, at Rs 50.

Assam Tea Co's shares, at Rs 22-10?

East India Tea Co's shares, at Rs 25.

The Bank of Calcutta declared the half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and carried forward a good amount to meet the probable loss by the failure of Messrs Charles Nephew and Co.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Walker, Ensign, 55th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Sherriff, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Jenkins, Captain, Bengal Corps of Guides, on sick leave, from Mcedan.

Woodcock, Captain, Oudh Police, from furlough, from England.

Raynsford, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.

Lloyd, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad

Harding, Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, on leave, from Nowgong.

Welsh, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Corbyn, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Bareilly.

Parcell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Deolalee.

Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Stevens, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.

Welton, Lieutenant, 40th Madras N. I., on medical certificate, from Saugor.

Scott, Major, 40th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Agra.

Benny, Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Meerut.

Fogo, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Lucknow.

Watson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Meean Meer.

Turton, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Umballa.

Wise, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Meean Meer.

Gilmore, Captain, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Saugor.

Woodcock, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Temple, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Lloyd, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

Hopkins, Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, to Kurrachee.

Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Kirkee.

Simpson, Surgeon, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Hydraulics & Coir bds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta		Rs. 2 9 0 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Campbell	Kurrachee, Feb. 24.
	Annot Lyle	Yeo	Liverpool, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	City of Cashmere	Bryce	London via Cochin.
	Marlaban (s)	Heasman	Kurrachee.
	Tapteo (s)	Morrison	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—ship Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, to Liverpool.

Ship Timour Shaw, Winter, to Calcutta.

Bark Suleman Shaw, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The ship Lopanto, to Falmouth, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.				
24	Meinam (s)	Gauvrin	Galle, Feb. 17.	
	Chimsurah	Lashan	Liverpool, Nov. 10.	
	City of Shanghai	Crocket	Liverpool, Oct. 21.	
	Windsor	Dormanderff	Bombay, Jan. 5.	
	Sevilla	Brock	Greenock, Aug. 8.	

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ganges (s), 1,131 bundles iron hoop, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Arethusa, 75 cases porter, D. Sorabjee & Co.

Westminster, 3 barrels pork and 2 tierces beef, H. Jamsetjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando (s), 4 cases haberdashery, &c., J. Nuthoo ; 3 packages hardware, &c., Abdool Heptoola.

Ganges (s), 84 cases brandy, J. Framjee & Co.

British Nation, 1 cwt. M. sherry, Payne & Co.

City of Cashmere, 15 cases S. acid, J. Dadabhoy.

The Tweed, 26 casks iron safes, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 3 cases hardware, E. Adamjee.

City of York, 51 cases rum and 25 cases ginger wine, J. Ratton jee Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 48 bales cotton, L. Damoder ; 12 bales cotton, B. Vassonjee.

Duke of Edinburgh, 250 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee & Co ; 50 bales cotton, C. Leeladhur ; 25 bales cotton, G. Heerjee & Co.

Maritana, 50 bales cotton, M. Madun & Co ; 27 bales cotton, N. Moorajee ; 29 bales cotton, H. Sallamanjee.

City of Brussels (s), 78 bales cotton, M. Khoosalchund ; 40 bales wool, J. Dewjee ; 200 bales cotton, J. Baloo ; 300 bales cotton, K. Peetamber & Co ; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co ; 115 bales cotton, H. Dods & Co ; 117 bales cotton, G. Khuttow & Co ; 32 bales cotton, G. Buldew ; 50 bales wool C. Peetamber.

Jane Law, 85 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co ; 75 bales cotton, J. Vurria.

Golconda (s), 2 0 bales cotton, M. Lowjee ; 27 bales wool, C. Nanjee ; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 20 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.

Daphne, 52 bales wool, P. Tejjee.

Westminster, 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Ganges (s), 105 bales cotton, R. L. King ; 60 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass ; 69 bales cotton, C. Ludha.

Bellona (s), 2,150 bundles coir yarn, D. Morarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 15 bales hides, M. Abdulraman & Co. ; 9 bales hides, C. Nanjee ; 500 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co. ; 400 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Golconda (s), 100 cases olibanum, E. Hassom ; 66 packages olibanum, M. Munjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 1,600 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 400 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirza Thomas (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Arabia (s), 17 bales cotton, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

DeRuyter (s), 140 bags coffee, W. Nicol & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 16½ chests M. opium, H. Nursingdhass ; 5 chests M. opium, H. Surdarmul ; 20 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co. ; 5½ chests M. opium, T. Setaram ; 10 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram ; 46 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee ; 16 chests M. opium, N. Guneshdass ; 13 chests M. opium, H. Ramgopall ; 6 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 13 chests M. opium Chuniram Luckhminarow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar.	4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	13	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	6	11 A.M.	
China	,,	2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,,	16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,,	11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The Supplement Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	...	March	... 4	Wednesday	...	August	... 9
Do	...	do	... 11	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	do	... 18	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	April	1	Do	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 8	Do	...	September	... 6
Do	...	do	... 15	Do	...	do	... 13
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	...	do	... 20
Do	...	do	... 29	Saturday	...	do	... 30
Do	...	May	... 6	Do	...	October	... 7
Wednesday	...	do	... 31	Do	...	do	... 14
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	do	... 14	Do	...	do	... 28
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	...	do	... 25
Do	...	do	... 28	Do	...	December	... 2
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	do	... 12	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	...	do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to Reconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon		
Thursday	... March	... 2	Wednesday	... August	... 16
Do	... do	... 16	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... do	... 30	Do	... September	... 13
Do	... April	... 13	Do	... do	... 27
Do	... do	... 27	Thursday	... October	... 12
Wednesday	... May	10	Do	... do	... 26
Do	... do	... 24	Do	... November	... 9
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	21	Do	... December	... 7
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 4
Do	... August	... 2	Do	... do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	... March	... 16	Wednesday	... August	... 30
Do	... April	... 13	Do	... September	... 27
Wednesday	... May	10	Thursday	... October	... 26
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... November	... 23
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... December	... 21
Do	... August	... 2	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 18

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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A CONCERT will be given in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY next, 3rd March, at 9 P.M., by Members of

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Piano Solo, "Grande Polonaise" ..... Weber
2 Chorus (for Men's voices), "The Sabbath Day" ..... Kreutzer
3 Soprano Solo, "Soave imagine d'Amor" ..... Ferdinio
4 Andante, from the Trio in D Minor, for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello ..... Mendelssohn
5 Chorus (for Men's voices), "Serenade" ..... Marschner

PART II.

6 Piano Solo, "Grande Valse" ..... Zito Mattie
7 Tenor Solo, "O River, onward as thou windest" ..... Hatton
8 Violin Solo, "Souvenir de Bellini," in D Minor ..... Artot
9 Romanza for Baritone "Alla Stella confidente" (with Violoncello accompaniment) ... Robandi
10 Chorus (for Men's voices), "Turkish Drinking Song" ..... Mendelsohn

Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, can be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rumpart Row.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PRESTON—January 27th, at 7 Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of Alfred Preston, Esq., of a son.

INVERARITY—January 30th, at 54 Queen's Gate, Hyde Park, Maria Martha, the beloved wife of T. D. Inverarity, Esq., of Rosemount, Forfarshire, N. B., and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Pollard Wi loughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRUNTON—February 26th, at Tardeo, the wife of Mr. R. P. Brunton, of a son.

DEATH.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STUART—February 15th, at "Derrynane," Simla, the wife of Mr. Charles Stuart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COTTON—BEASLEY—February 18th, at Trivandrum, by the Rev J. McKee, D.D., J. W. M. Cotton, Esq., 21st Hussars, to Clere Rose, only daughter of J. Beasley, Esq.

DEATH

BLACKALL—February 19th, at Dhurmsala, in the Punjab, after a protracted illness, Elizabeth Annie, daughter of the late Colonel Allan Cameron, of H. M. 3rd Buffs, and wife of Andrew Knox Blackall, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for British India, and a Local Magistrate, and Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

PEACE now seems to be near at hand ; but up to the present moment, no authentic statement of the terms of peace has been telegraphed to India. There is, however, still more reason than ever to believe that the conditions will be what is called moderate, and that neither in territory nor in money will there be any revengeful exactions. The acquisition of a tract including Strasburg and Metz and the lines of communication between them, can only be called immoderate by those who either misunderstand the modern history of France and Germany, or who set up fanciful theories—nowhere acted upon except for the sake of show—about transferring territory without the consent of the people. The line will probably start from the Rhine south of Strasburg, include Schirmeck and Badonviller, pass to the south of Vic, cross the Moselle above Pont-à-Mousson and follow a line on the west bank of the river to the frontier of Luxemburg, drawn so as to include the whole outworks of Metz. If this should be so it would be a purely military cession, and would agree pretty closely with Count Bismarck's original sketch of what might be asked should the Germans continue to be successful. The fortresses included would be Thionville, Metz, Marsal, Phalsbourg, Petit Pierre, Bitsche. The advantages of this acquisition to Germany will be great, since Metz and Strasburg in their hands will close two gates into Germany which have been open and often used for two hundred years.

As to the pecuniary indemnity. Let it be observed that the amount alleged to have been demanded has regularly decreased in the reports —falling from ten to eight, to six, and now to five milliards. This last sum is £200,000,000, and we are not disposed to accept it as correct, not only because it is large, but because there is a proneness to exaggerate all figures from the strength of a battalion up to the total of an indemnity. If we base the indemnity roughly on the calculation that an average of 800,000 have been employed by the Germans during the last seven months, and arbitrarily fix the expenses at the rate of £150 per head, we get £120,000,000 —quite as much, including requisitions in cash and kind as it is possible the war should have cost the Germans when it is all over. Indeed, on reflection, since 120,000,000 is at the rate of more than 17,000,000 a month, we consider this figure too high, and shall make bold to look in the treaty for an indemnity not exceeding £80,000,000, requisitions included. A great deal of anger might have been saved for better use had the commentators on "terms of peace" used the common sense which, it may be assumed, they possess. Perhaps they don't!

A telegram has been received at a late hour intimating that the preliminaries of peace have been signed.

CAPTAIN EASTWICK is anxious that the Anglo-Indian press should place the proceedings of the House of Commons in a true light before "the people of India," and show the desire of Parliament to give due attention to Indian affairs. The true light in which to regard the proceedings of the House of Commons in relation to India displays a body ignorant, and necessarily ignorant, of the subject which they are called upon to honour with due attention ; and therefore a body not competent to intermeddle after the fashion so frequently demanded. Nor are the honourable members ignorant only ; they are in the main powerless ; and where there is nothing to be done, the House, to its credit, manifests a strong disinclination to waste time or express an opinion. This very question of the Indian Budget, How can its treatment ever be regarded as other than "unsatisfactory" by those who would have the Commons attend to Indian affairs ? Whether it be brought on early or late in the Session the result must be pretty nearly the same—a long official speech and a weak debate in a thin House. And the reason is plain. The speech of the Grant Duff of the period is in the nature of a report for the information of the House, a report upon which no action at all can be taken. The House of Commons does not vote, is not responsible for the Indian budget ; it sits one evening at the receipt of information, some of its members "offer observations ;" and it passes no opinion. Far from being unsatisfactory, we regard this business-like way of dealing with the subject as just and appropriate, not to say practical and becoming. There are, of course, periods when India has a session or part of a session, and members strive to give the best, or the best practicable votes ; but these are rare, and are confined to very large questions which cannot be decided at all without the sanction of Parliament. Another set of questions demanding and receiving more or less attention are those which pertain to inquiries by Committees or Commissions, such as the financial inquiry now afoot. The first are fundamental, the second are usually didactic—they are investigations intended to discover a lost path or to strike out a new one, or to furnish Parliament with the means of directing the Secretary of State. And when it does its very best, Parliament is guided by the Ministry and ex-Ministry of the day, and accepts and sanctions official conclusions. Let it never be forgotten that we owe to Parliament amalgamation, the Staff Corps, the magnificent "sanitation" which has proved to be so costly and ineffective ; the extravagance in "works" and in all directions which brought on the Income-tax ; and let us regard it as a mercy that Parliament has not taken a freak about the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. As the Colonial Office proved the curse of the colonies, so Parliament, if pressed into the service, will prove to be the curse of British India. And the only way to obtain what is so much desired by many—Parliamentary interference—is to make India a Party Question. All the enemies of British rule in India, and out of it, and many who do not know whither they are going, are working diligently towards that end ; when they have made India a party question, the one set will have gone far to gain their ends, the other will have been duped. Already the Secretary of State, if not more powerful than the President of the Board of Control, is ostensibly so ; hence he attracts the pressure of Parliamentary cliques and extra-Parliamentary agitators, interested and otherwise ; he works in public, and feels bound to "illustrate" or think he is illustrating *his* administration ; and hence he is likely to give way to the claptrap policy of the hour, and does give way. A spending, taxing, stirring, topsy-turvey course of conduct in India follows. No one knows what his status will be twelve months hence ; no one can count on his means, for the Sircar is perpetually devising fresh taxes ; all the services, covenanted and uncovenanted, civil and military, are disheartened and afflicted with a vexatious uncertainty respecting the future ; and discontent pervades the native community. In proportion as Parliament interferes and as the Secretary of State becomes the puppet of Parliament, this dangerous state of things will grow worse, until, in the end, it will be intolerable and will destroy the Empire. And it is to a country with these prospects that "the English" are asked, almost commanded, to lend money under an imperial guarantee ! To those who take a grim delight in exhibitions of human weakness, the spectacle afforded by the management of India, both here and at home, must afford endless food. At this very moment fresh taxes are being devised all over the country, and no doubt Parliament was enchanted at the idea that India is so far advanced as to levy local taxes ! They are at once the signs and fruits of civilization, you know ; and so must be good ! But to the tax-payer they are taxes—moneys taken from him—and he does not care whether they are labelled imperial or local. That is a feeling Parliament cannot be expected to understand ; and to Parliament local taxation will be evidence of great advancement ! There is now no doubt that Bombay will have to raise about ten lakhs, and this island will have to exert itself to some purpose if it would escape additional municipal exactions.

There is no necessity to say a word about Mr. Grant Duff's guesses for 1870-71 and the ensuing year, because in a few days, according to rumour, we shall have the Statement of the Right Honourable Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I. ; and when we have got it we shall be able to take it—for what it is worth.

SEVERAL farewell addresses were to be presented to Sir William Grey at Calcutta on Friday.

A CALCUTTA paper states, "on good authority," that the budget will be delivered in the Viceregal Council on Friday, the 3rd prox., and that a month will be allowed to pass, for the expression of opinion on the budget, before it is finally adopted.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

b a h The Earl. g a h Khysser.
g a c Silvertail. g a c Nonpareil.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

g a c Silvertail. c a c Nonpareil.

THE WHIM.

b aus m Pauline. b w g Viceroy.
b w g Driver.

THE MATCH STAKES.

b w g Pretender. g aus g Antelope.
b w g Rocket. b aus m Ladybird.

A SELLING RACE.

c aus g Firefly. b aus m Lady Morris.

1st Bell at 4 P.M.

1st Race will start at 4-30 P.M.
2nd .. Ditto .. 5 ,,
3rd .. Ditto .. 5-20 ,,
4th .. Ditto .. 5-40 ,,
5th .. Ditto .. 6 ,,

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE DIKKON TEMPLE OF VERINATH.

ALTHOUGH exhibiting on its face marks of time and of exposure to all weathers, both rough winds and "gentle breezes," this remarkable edifice (probably one of the most costly erected in India, even by the D. P. W.) is yet evidently of modern origin. First built on a moderate scale it rose on the ruins of a northern empire, where we find it attracted much attention and was gradually built upon by grim Jan Mungul Meeri and other chiefs of the Panj. Passing over as a myth its having been removed to the Hooghly by the magic arts of Wullee Sein and thence to the site on which Nagpur now stands, there is no doubt that the material of which the present building consists *was* at a later date removed to the wilds of Bengal, where it now stands, although I am, with most writers on the subject, aghast that with so much better material near at hand and free access to the coast for shipping the heavy "bricks and mortar" and superficial coating or facing of marble should have been deemed worthy the expense of carriage.

The temple is easy of access, and although remarkably plain, will well repay the archæological student or antiquarian from the number of intricate styles and tesselations, as well as some pretentious attempts at architecture he will encounter. I regret that my acquaintance with the dead languages of the East is too limited to permit my deciphering to my satisfaction all the inscriptions with which this temple has been covered. I trace the equivalent of the "On padmi on" upon the left side of the Temple in what appears still legible Rt. h ON, but between this and the name of the temple there is evidently something amounting to Ser or Ser R. This is everywhere entwined as a monogram with the words "Tri 1/8," having apparently some connection with the sacred Tresoul. The newest face is left very blank, but one of the white Brahmins in attendance informed me that an attempt would be made to paper it with what he called 5 R's. This will, I fear, be a tawdry and useless expedient, requiring some composition of silicate to whitewash it and stand the test of time.

There is no green about the temple, and I regret to see that our countrymen have already forgotten themselves so far as to scribble "Ass," "Dunce," and other vulgar and abusive and senseless terms upon the building as inappropriate and untrue as is the structure I write of is a *present situation* "Ultra crepidam." I took with me at my last visit an officer of the Public Works Department who has had great experience in propping falling structures in various parts of India, as I had grave doubts of the stability of the edifice, and I find that those doubts are shared by the majority interested in the researches of this temple throughout India.

Whereas the Htee or umbrella now being sent to the Shivè Tagoun pagoda at Rangoon from Mandalay is cased in beaten gold, the Buddhist origin of a part of the Verinath temple is clearly tra

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

THE *Englishman* mentions as one of the pleasantest balls of the season that which came off on Thursday evening last in the Town Hall, Calcutta, given by the officers and members of No 1 company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. The guests assembled shortly before 10 o'clock, and dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit until the small hours of the morning. The hall was most tastefully decorated with flags, piles of drums and arms, and stars of bayonets, and all went "Merry as a marriage bell" to the strains of the Town Band until the dread of dawn, not of fatigue, drove the dancers home, all gratified with the pleasent evening afforded to them by the hospitality of Captain Connew and his gallant company.

The prizes won by the Calcutta Volunteers at the Shooting Matches during the drill season were to be presented on Friday afternoon by the Countess of Mayo, who graciously consented to confer that honour upon the corps. The prizes are very numerous, and valuable indeed.

ARRIVAL OF SYED TOORKEE IN MUSCAT.

MAJOR A. C. WAY, H. B. M.'s Acting Political Agent and Consul, Muscat, has, in a letter dated the 17th inst., forwarded the following news to Government from Muscat :—

His Highness Syed Toorkee arrived at Muttrah on the 4th. On the 5th, the Governor of Muttrah fort surrendered the fort to His Highness and received pardon. Preparations were being made to embark a gun to send to Kelboo. The embarkation was forbidden by His Highness on receiving a polite suggestion from H. B. M.'s Political Resident. His Highness entered Muscat after sunset.

On the 7th, arrangements were made by the representatives of His Highness and Sheikh Saeed bin Kheilfan Al Khaleelee to meet with a view to an amicable arrangement; and the cannonade which had been kept up from the forts since the 2nd, and returned from a battery erected by H. H. Syed Toorkee's force outside the town of Muscat, ceased.

The next day a deed of agreement was drawn up by the representatives, and under it the forts were vacated on the 10th; Khuleelee and his sons with the garrison proceeding on board the ship Futteh Lilla under Arab colours.

On the 13th H. B. M.'s Political Resident left for the Persian Gulf.

On the 14th His Highness Syed Toorkee received intelligence that Khuleelee was in communication with Ebrahim bin Ghes, and since he left the fort had forwarded money for the raising of a force. Sheik Nassir was found also to be tampering with bribes in Muscat. This was considered by His Highness contrary to the terms of the agreement, and he seized Khuleelee and his sons and Sheik Nassir, and threw them into the Merani fort.

Many of the Governors of the forts in the interior have rendered their allegiance to His Highness Syed Toorkee, and have offered to give up the forts under their command. His Highness Syed Toorkee will proceed to Bathinah almost immediately.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Turkish steamer Assam, from Bussorah; Arab ship Futteh Lilla, from Bussorah; H. M.'s gunboat Clyde, from Angunni; and H. M. S. Bullfinch, R. N., from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.—Turkish steamer Assam, to Aden; H. M. S. Kwang Tung, to Bombay; H. M.'s gunboat High Rose, to Angunni.

BOMBAY.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, proceeds to Italy by the next mail steamer, on three months' leave, for the benefit of his health. We understand that Mr. George Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, will in all probability be appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Connon.

VAGRANCY.—James Hewgent, a European loafer, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to fourteen days' imprisonment for begging in a public place, contrary to section 12 of Act XLVIII. of 1856.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Venoo, a woman, was charged with not presenting herself for examination under this Act, and was fined Rs. 25, and to suffer seven days' imprisonment.

PERJURY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Tribhovan Runchord, a dealer in gold and silver lace, obtained a summons against Kooshalchund Moolchund, who was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

THE STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Captain Briscoe, 1-14th Regiment, Captain J. Campbell, 36th Regiment; Major Cooke, Royal Horse Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Wilkes, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Renny, Royal Horse Artillery; and such other officers as may appear before the committee.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd and delegates, the case of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Nanabhoona against his wife Dosebaee came on for hearing. The plaintiff applied for a divorce on the ground of adultery. Mr. Jehangier Merwanjee, pleader, appeared for plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The Court granted a divorce.

INQUESTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Mahadoo Hurry. The jury found that death had been caused by an accidental fall from a height, whereby the skull of the deceased was fractured. — Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Paul Fernandes, who, in the opinion of the jury, had come to his death by accidentally falling from a toddy tree.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening by the Band of the 49th (Prince Charlotte of Wales) Regiment :—

March	Excelsior	Riviere.
Overture	Figaro	Mozart.
Quadrille	Grand Duchess	Strauss.
Selection	La Belle Helene	Offenbach.
Valse	Rousen Lieder	Gung'l.
Soldiers' Chorus	Faust	Gounod.
Galop	Valentine	Relle.

A FIRE broke out in the new Victoria Theatre building on Saturday night last while a play was being performed on the stage. It appears that while certain scenes were being shifted, one of them caught fire by coming in contact with a gas lamp, and as there was a strong breeze blowing at the time, it was feared the consequences would be serious. Prompt assistance was, however, rendered by the actors and a few of the spectators, and the fire was prevented from spreading to the building, by tearing to pieces the scene next to that on fire. In this way the fire was soon extinguished; and the play proceeded with to the end. Mr. Dady, bailiff of the Small Cause Court, rendered much assistance in repressing the fire.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Rampart Row, concerning the death of Futtehkhan Hoosseinkhan, a singer, aged about forty years, who on the 19th inst. jumped into a well in Pinjrapole Street, and when taken out gave a confused account. He said to a police peon that he had been stabbed with a knife by a Parsee named Ruttonjee Byramjee, and when admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital he gave a different version, telling the Assistant Apothecary of the hospital that while he had been sitting on the wall of the well, he became giddy and fell in, and had been cut by some broken bottles at the bottom. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from a shock which followed the sudden bursting of the abscess of the liver into the abdominal cavity.

THE ZOROASTRIAN DRAMATIC CLUB performed on Saturday night at the Grant Road Theatre the pleasing comedy of the Khodabux, before a tolerably good house. This company was established about fifteen years ago, and has continued since then with more or less success, and has always been in a prosperous condition. Some of the actors have acquired considerable experience on the stage and acquit themselves well. The acting of Khodabux, and that of Nadir, the hero, on Saturday, were much liked. The clever intrigues of Khodabux in every move, in achieving his own base object of making money and frustrating those of Nadir in obtaining the hand of a fair lady of Damascus, were not only well conceived, but were admirably carried out; and at the same time they created no little merriment. The young men who personated Jobedee and Peri Banoo (in female character) handled the parts entrusted to them with advantage. The songs in the play were effectively rendered partly by the whole company and partly by amateur singers. The farce that followed the comedy was cut short, as the night had far advanced; in fact it was past one on Sunday morning, when it was all over.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.

THE Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port has received intimation from the Commandant of the Royal Artillery, that on Wednesday afternoon, the 1st March, between the hours of half-past four and half-past six o'clock, there will be mortar practice with shell from a raft moored off the Government Harbour Defence Wharf, Mazagon. During the practice the line of fire will be in the direction of Trombay. Shipmasters and all others concerned are therefore informed that it will be dangerous to cross or anchor near the line of fire during the above hours, or till the termination of the practice. Craft of whatever denomination or rig are warned not to use the passage between Butcher's Island and Trombay during practice.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship ANNOT LYLE, 1,288 tons, Captain John Yeo, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

THE S.S. MARTABAN, Captain C. Heasman, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. H. Munn Gavin, Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, and three deck passengers.

THE ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1,270 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,507 bales of cotton, 375 cwts. of rape seed, 500 cwts. of galls, 211 cwt. of horns, 24½ cwts. of hemp, 150 cwts. of coir yarn, &c. &c., and the following passengers :—Mrs. Griffiths and child, Mrs. Summers and three children, and Mrs. Stephens.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th Feb., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 27th Feb., 11-54 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 27th Feb., 11-40 A.M.; via Turkey, 26th Feb., 5-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

LARGE MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Mahomedan community of Bombay was held at the Jooma Musjid at 1 o'clock on Sunday evening. The meeting was one of the largest and most influential that ever assembled in Bombay. It was attended by upwards of four hundred persons, among whom the following gentlemen were present, viz :—Messrs. Hajee Alawoodeen Jeetaykar, Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, Shaik Ahmed bin Moonshee Mahomed Ibrahim Mukba, Mahomed Esmail bin Moonshee Mahomed Ibrahim Mukba, Goolam Mohideen (Arabic and Persian Interpreter, High Court), Kummoo Suleman, Hajee Ibrahim Nooranee, Mowloo Suleman, Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada, Mahomed Hussan bin Rahimtoola Sett, Shaik Sultan, L.M., Hajee Bapbo Sahib Moossa, Mahomed Ali Tyab, Hakim Bakur Ali, Goolam Mahomed Ghuttay, Goolam Mohideen Rogay, and others.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay having explained the object with which the meeting was convened,

Mr. Goolam Mohideen, the Arabic and Persian Interpreter of the High Court of Bombay, moved—

"That the following chabzir or documents be adopted :—

"1. That the Mahomedan community approves of the dismissal by the Mooshawurs of the Jooma Musjid of Hajee Ibrahim Sahib Jeetaykar from his office of Nazir of the Jooma Musjid and the endowments thereof.

"2. That this meeting resolves that as Nacoda Mahomed Ali, the son of the deceased Nacoda Mahomed Ameen Sahib Rogay, is the most fit and proper person to hold the office of Nazir of the Jooma Musjid and of the property connected therewith, the Mahomedan community of Bombay approves his appointment as Nazir and Mooshawur of the said mosque.

"3. That until the rules of the said musjid shall have been amended Hajee Shaik Husson bin Goolam Mohideen Sahib Rogay do continue to act as Nazir.

"4. That he do take such steps in the matter of the suit that has been instituted in the name of the Advocate General at the relation of Hajee Ibrahim Jeetaykar and others as may appear to him beneficial to the mosque and to the endowments thereof and to the Mahomedan community generally."

Mr. Goolam Mahomed Ghuttay seconded the resolu- [illegible] unanimously.

The members present at the meeting then signed the resolution, and it was suggested that the same should be sent for signature to those who were not able to attend the meeting.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude 18° 53′ 45″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 25th February.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·351	in.
Temperature of the Air	76·1	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	68·7	,,
Dew Point	65·2	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·696	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·1	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	82·3	,,
Minimum do. do.	69·8	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW.		
Movement in 24 hours	347	miles.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 25th February, compared with the statement issued on the 18th February :—

LIABILITIES.	18th Feb.	25th Feb.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. ... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	61,04,032	64,10,546
Do. do. do. at Branches	34,15,638	41,64,323
Other Deposits	221,63,860	212,70,094
Post Bills	10,31,205	10,31,205
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,78,148	5,85,374
Rs.	393,06,183	398,70,542
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	17,56,302	17,95,817
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,12,318	22,23,489
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,80,304	11,00,640
Current Accounts, overdrawn	52,321	5,029
Bills Discounted	72,82,185	74,46,511
Stamps	6,578	6,541
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,84,152		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000	4,44,000	4,44,152
Bullion	7,43,378	7,98,005
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,07,343	10,29,651
Cash and Currency Notes	251,34,599	249,86,204
Rs.	396,06,183	3 98,39,542

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st February 1871 :—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		Rs. 2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund		15,67,119	7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs. 2,48,80,413	3 3	4,20,17,027	12 10
Do. at Branches, ,, 1,71,36,614	9 7		
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,42,90,931	9 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,34,330	12 6
Sundries		6,21,879	3 11
Total Rs.		10,14,91,018	14 1

ASSETS.

Government Securities		1,24,47,547	12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		55,59,711	3 9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		22,33,575	14 11
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,25,72,509	12 11
Dead Stock		11,82,640	6 0
Stamps		14,498	4 0
Balances with other Banks		23,65,086	1 5
Sundries		2,24,840	15 7
		4,36,61,508	6 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs. 2,38,74,363	12 5	5,78,29,518	7 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 3,39,55,154	11 1		
Total Rs.		10,14,91,018	14 1

The above statement compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results—

LIABILITIES.			
Gen. Try. Blce. at H.O. ..... Rs.	1,205,321	10	4 increase
,, at Branches	4,229,054	11	7 increase
Other Deposits	509,528	12	0 increase
Bank Post Bills	256,873	8	3 increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities ..... Rs.	74,922	4	0 decrease
Loans on Govt. Secs	83,100	0	0 increase
Accounts on Credit of do	139,035	8	8 decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted ...	1,008,143	7	1 increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	265,536	8	11 increase
Do at Branches	1,740,954	10	10 increase

LOVE-MAKING IN SEVILLE.—At dark a young Don stole beneath a lofty window, unscrewed the handle of his walking-stick, drew out length after length of its tubular interior, and fitting the parts like a fishing rod, he put a mouth-piece at each end, and raised one end to the envied lattice. A head appeared, and as long as the spectator's patience lasted, he saw lips and ears above and below applied to the soul-communing pipe.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

DETAILS FROM KURRACHEE.

H. M. S. Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain Alex. Campbell, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following details :—Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. J. Maclachlan, Captain H. F. Gibb, Captain J. C. Murray, Lieutenant J. R. Pool, Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. J. Mackay, Vet. Surgeon G. Aitkin, three warrant officers, two wives, nine children, three hospital assistants, one hundred and thirty-three rank and file, sixteen women, twenty-five children, and fifty-two natives.

THE LAW OF UNDIVIDED HINDU FAMILY PROPERTY.

AT the Small Causes Court, a few days ago, the case of Dhunjee Ookudda vs. Nuthoo Soonderjee, involving important questions of law in connection with the property of an undivided Hindu family, was heard before Mr. N. Spencer. The action was brought to recover Rs. 140, being the rent of three shops for two months due by defendant to plaintiff.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, for the defendant.

Mr. Spencer, in giving judgment in the case, said—The question at issue in this case is, How far the members of an undivided Hindu family are bound by a mortgage of family property made by the mortgaging member? The plaintiff is the purchaser of three shops in a chawl situated in Null Bazaar, in the occupation of the defendant, which, together with a house in Patuckwady, were mortgaged by one Gungadhur Soonderjee to Mooljee Dhurmsey, and were sold by the latter under a power of sale contained in the mortgage deed. The plaintiff sues the defendant for the rents of the shops since he became the purchaser. The house in Patuckwady, although it stands in the name of Gungadhur Soonderjee, and he is the only ostensible and avowed owner, is in fact family property. By the mortgage deed, this house is conveyed absolutely to Mooljee Dhurmsey. The property at Null Bazaar forms part of a chawl, consisting of six shops. The chawl stands in the name of the late Damodhur Ballajee, and uncle of Gungadhur. Three of the shops belong to the heirs of Damodhur Ballajee; and the claimants to the other three are Gungadhur, his son Junardhun, and his brother Hurrichund. The property is not, therefore, the self-acquired property of Gungadhur. By the mortgage deed, the "right, title, and interest" of Gungadhur only are assigned to Mooljee Dhurmsey. Gungadhur is undoubtedly the managing member of the family. He is over fifty years of age. His father died when his brother Hurrichund, who is now only twenty-five years old, was a lad of about fourteen years of age; and since the death of the father, Gungadhur has had the management of the family. He has collected the rents of these shops not solely for his own use, but as manager and for the use of the family. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that Gungadhur had mortgaged his own share or right, title, and interest in the estate only; that the plaintiff had purchased this limited interest, and could not, therefore, maintain this action. I apprehend the law applicable to the case to be this. (*a.*)—The manager of an undivided Hindu family is authorised to alienate family property for family purposes, that is, for the general good, and the co-parceners, whether minors or adults, are bound by such alienation, whether it was made with their assent or not; and in such cases the creditor is only required to make *bona fide* enquiries as to the necessity for the loan; he is not bound to see to the ultimate application of the money. (*b.*)—The co-parceners will be bound if they have assented, either expressly or impliedly, to the alienation, without regard to the purpose for which the money was required. In the present case, the money was not required for family purposes; it was for the payment of Gungadhur's private debts. The plaintiff's case rests on the ground that the co-parceners assented to the alienation. The history of the mortgage to Mooljee Dhurmsey is as follows :—Gungadhur had mortgaged the house at Patuckwady to one Junardhun Pursbotum for Rs. 7,000. Being pressed for payment by Junardhun, he applied through a broker to Mooljee Dhurmsey to advance him Rs. 12,000, to enable him to pay off the previous mortgage; and, according to the evidence of Mooljee, he represented to him that he required the balance to complete the house, which was then in an unfinished state. On the whole of the evidence, however, I am of opinion that no statement was made by Gungadhur as to the purpose for which the balance was required. Mooljee not being disposed to lend so large a sum as Rs. 12,000 on the security of the house alone, Gun- [illegible] that there was no dispute as to the title, and that he would get his brother and son to attest the deed. Mooljee, being satisfied with this, on the 17th September 1868 a bargain paper was prepared and signed by Gungadhur, and a day or two after, Mooljee gave instructions to his solicitor, Mr. Khunderao, to prepare the deed. The deed was prepared and executed on the 25th of September 1868. Less than eight days, therefore, elapsed between the date of the instructions and the execution of the deed. Mooljee himself had had no communication with, and did not see either the brother or the son until the day after the deed was signed. He left it to his solicitor to investigate the title to the property on which he was advancing. Both the mortgage deeds, Junardhun's and Mooljee's, are attested by Gungadhur's brother and son. Mr. Khunderao and his clerk Gujanund, who had the management of this mortgage, say that when Gungadhur gave instructions for the preparation of the deed, he made over to them copies of the title deeds of the house at Patuckwady, and stated that he was desirous of mortgaging this house and three shops, the rents of which he received; and that the brother Hurrichund was present at the interview when this statement was made. Beyond being present, it is not alleged that Hurrichund took any part in giving instructions, or that any enquiries were made of him. As the title deeds of the house were in Gungadhur's name, and he was in the receipt of the rents of the shops, Mr. Khunderao and his clerk Gujanund, without further investigation, assumed that they were his own self-acquired or individual property. Gungadhur and Hurrichund deny that the latter was present when the instructions were given. I do not think the evidence as to Hurrichund's presence on the occasion referred to, is satisfactory. I need hardly observe that I do not impute to Mr. Khunderao, or his clerk, the intention of stating what they do not believe to be the real facts, but, seeing how they vary in their account as to the interview with Gungadhur, I do not think their memory on this point is reliable. [After reviewing the evidence on this point, the Judge observed that he was not satisfied as to Hurrichund's presence when the instructions were given.] Hurrichund and Gungadhur's son were, however, present when the deed was signed, and attested it; and on the evidence I have no doubt they read it before doing so, although they assert they did not. Admittedly they were aware, before the deed was executed, of Gungadhur's intention to mortgage, yet, neither at the time of the execution of the deed, nor before, did they give the mortgagee, Mooljee, notice that they had any interest in either of the properties. Out of the sum of Rs. 12,000 received by Gungadhur from Mooljee, he paid Rs. 8,000 in the presence of the brother and son to Junardhun Purshotum, the first mortgagee. There was no re-conveyance of the property by the first mortgagee. The parties appear to have been satisfied by his delivering up his mortgage deed to Mooljee, with a receipt of the payment endorsed. To the alienation of family property (observes Mr. Colebrooke in a paper, which is quoted, in vol. 2 of Strange's Hindu Law, p. 344,) the consent of joint-owners is "implied and may be presumed in many cases, and under a variety of circumstances, especially where the management of the joint property, entrusted to the part owner, who disposes of it, implies a power of disposal; or where he was the only ostensible or avowed owner; and generally, when the acts, or even the silence of the other sharers, have given him a credit; and the alience had not notice." In the present case, the joint-owners permit Gungadhur to invest the money, in which they are interested, in building the house "of which he is the only ostensible or avowed owner." By attesting the first mortgage deed, they consent to his mortgaging this property to pay his own debts, and dealing with it as if it were entirely his own. They make no objection to his mortgaging the property a second time to enable him to pay off the first mortgage and to obtain a further loan; and when the proposed mortgagee is not satisfied with the security of the house alone, they make no objection to his including the chawls, the rents of which he received in *his own name*, although, as manager and for the use of the family; and they attest this mortgage deed without giving the mortgagee any intimation or notice that they have a claim to, or interest in, either of the properties. If, under these circumstances, the property in the shops had been conveyed to Mooljee in terms as absolute as those employed in the former part of the deed, in reference to the house, the presumption that the joint-owners consented to or acquiesced in the mortgage, would have been irresistible. The use of the words "right, title, and interest" of Gungadhur Soonderjee is unfortunate; but having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and the conduct of the parties, I do not think that all that Gungadhur intended to convey, or that the other parties interested intended to acquiesce in, was the limited right which these words would at first sight seem to imply. I think the words must be taken to mean Gungadhur's "right" as manager. There will be a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 140, and costs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—27TH FEB., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th Feb., 11-54 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th Feb., 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 26th Feb., 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th Feb., 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 46 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 26th to 9 P.M. of the 27th February is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 17	0 2
,, Calcutta	4 20	0 39
,, Madras	2 39	0 2

THE SUICIDE OF MR. MOROBA CANOBA AND HIS WIFE.

THE enquiry into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Mr. Moroba Canoba and his wife Bhooleebaee was concluded yesterday afternoon in the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner.

Mr. Henry Bailey said—I am Superintendent of Police in charge of the D Division. At about 8-30 on the morning of the 18th instant, from information I received, I went to the bungalow of the late Mr. Moroba Canoba, situated in Gowalla Tank Road. On arrival I saw Mr. Khunderao Morojee, who reported to me that his father and step-mother had been found drowned in a well in this compound. I went to the well and found the two bodies of Mr. Moroba Canoba and Bhooleebaee, which had just been taken out of the well. They were clasped in each others arms—Mr. Moroba was lying on the top of his wife. The comforter, I now produce, was tied round the necks of the deceased, and was fastened by a knot at the back of the neck of Bhooleebaee. I then went from the well to the bungalow in company with Mr. Khunderao and other native gentlemen and searched the rooms and examined the papers. I found the shoes, now produced, and said to belong to Mr. Moroba and his wife, on the floor, near the writing desk; and there were two chairs in front of the desk. I after the inquest took charge of the bungalow until the following morning. I saw the doors and windows fastened inside. I had a padlock placed on the outer door and some sepoys placed on duty over that door. On going round to the back of the house, in company with Mr. Khunderao, my attention was drawn to a large ferocious dog who was chained up on the back verandah. This dog flew at me and pulled very much on his chain. I enquired from the servants if the dog would bite. They told me that on a previous occasion he had broken his chain and had bitten one of the old servants of the house. I did not think it safe to leave this dog as my sepoys would have to make the rounds during the night. I sent for some poison and put it into some thick milk which had been left for Mr. Moroba's dinner on the previous night and made the servant who usually fed the dog give him the milk. He died in about half an hour. On the following evening I with Mr. Khunderao went over the whole of the papers and books and searched in all the drawers and iron safe, but found nothing relative to the death of Mr. Moroba and his wife. After this search I gave up charge to Mr. Khunderao and left. When I saw the bodies at the well Mr. Moroba was dressed in a striped flannel jacket. He had on a gold neck chain, his finger ring was tied to his waist. He had on a dhotur and stockings which were kept up by garters. Bhooleebaee had on a green silk striped cholee and a dark brown sarree of cotton, I think. It had been partly removed from her person, but one end appeared to be fastened round her waist. She had on a gold necklace and three gold bangles on each wrist and some silver rings on her toes. Mr. Moroba's gold watch and chain were found by me in the writing desk in the sitting room. The arms of the deceased were clasped round each other. The bodies presented the appearance of having been exposed to the action of the water. I should say that they had been immersed for three or four hours. Around the well there is a parapet wall about three feet high, and on the inner side, leading on to the surface of the water, there are stone steps. These are flat, and stones which have been built into the wall of the well. The first step is about two feet below the top of the parapet wall. I think it would be very easy for a person sitting on a parapet wall to tie a comforter round the neck of another person sitting alongside of him and on his left side. I also think that it would be possible, and indeed easy, for a person so sitting to raise himself up and to jump into the well, holding in his arms the person who was sitting alongside of him. Supposing that the deceased had committed suicide in this way, I think if they had uttered a cry it would have been heard either by the persons occupying the chawl alongside the well or by persons passing on the public road. The deceaseds' bodies could not have been thrown into the well without making some splash. A good many people pass along the public road during the night. I examined the yard round the well. There were no marks of any struggle having taken place near it. I examined the surface of the ground in the garden, but I could find no footmarks. It would have been quite possible for persons without shoes on to have walked from the back verandah of the bungalow occupied by Mr. Moroba Canoba without attracting observation. I saw that the soles of the stockings on Mr. Moroba's feet were dirty. The paper now produced, and marked T. G. H., was found on the person of Mr. Moroba Canoba. It was handed over to me at the first sitting of the inquest. The knot of the comforter was rather at the back but none towards the left ear of Bhooleebaee. It had apparently been tied by another person on the righthand side of Bhooleebaee.

Mr. Janardhun Gopal said—I am a solicitor of the High Court. I knew Mr. Moroba Canoba. I acted as his solicitor in a suit brought against him by his son Khunderao, and in a cross-suit brought by the deceased in favour of himself and his infant son Hurrybhao against Khunderao. I last saw Mr. Moroba Canoba on Wednesday, the 18th, in the High Court. I last had conversation with Mr. Moroba about his affairs on the 12th instant, when he came to my house. He talked to me for about an hour, and before he left me—in the matter of the suits between himself and his son—he said, "Mr. Janardhun, I feel very much confused." I said, "How?" He said, "So many things are hanging over me." I said, "What things?" He said, "My son has dragged me into the Court when I am in pecuniary difficulties. I am very unfortunate to have such a son. I wish that the case was settled, for I don't know how I should be able to pay the lawyers and the barristers, particularly when the partition suit comes on for hearing." He asked me whether it would not be a tedious suit. He told me that a day or two before he had gone to see his son to try to arrange a settlement, but that he saw no change of effecting a settlement. He cried whilst he was speaking to me. He appeared to me very much dejected or in a depressed state of mind. I tried to comfort him and he left me. The suits that were pending in the High Court appeared to me to be hanging over his mind. He said he thought that it was a very unfilial action on the part of his son to have entered a suit against him. The first suit could not have come on for a month.

Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, next deposed—On the morning of Saturday the 18th instant, in consequence of a report made to me, I went to the Masonic Lodge bungalow at Gowalla Tank Road between 10 and 11 o'clock, and in the compound of that bungalow at a distance of about twenty yards from the entrance gate and within seven yards of the high road, which is separated from the garden by a boundary wall about eight feet high, I saw a large circular well, and close to the parapet wall of this well saw the bodies of the deceased persons whose deaths are the subject of this inquest. They appeared to be dressed in their ordinary apparel. There are some projecting stones let into the wall of the well, forming steps by which one could descend. On the garden side of the well there is large masonry square tank, built above the ground; and connected with that, and level with the top of it, is a masonry platform which overhangs the well and to which ascent is obtainable by three steps. The bodies were lying face to face, the arms of the deceased clasped round each other and apparently stiffened in that position. They were tied together by means of the comforter now produced having been knotted round their necks. It went once round and the knot was at the back of Bhooeebaee's neck inclining towards the left ear. The deceased persons appeared to have been in the water. The skin, particularly that of Mr. Moroba, was sodden, the faces pallid but placid, the eyes of the deceased Mr. Moroba apparently closed, those of Bhooleebaee half open. I did not in any way touch or disturb the bodies thinking it better to let Dr. Gray see them first. I have minutely examined the premises and enquired into the circumstances of this case, and am of opinion that all the circumstances taken conjointly are consistent with the theory that the deceased persons committed suicide and are inconsistent with any supposition that they met their deaths at the hands of other persons. I have been a member of the Bombay Police for nineteen years, and have been more or less connected with the enquiry into nearly all cases of murder and suspicious death which have occurred in this city during that period. The circumstances I have referred to are the absence of any marks of violence on the persons of the deceased —the absence of any signs of struggle or traces of unusual disorder about the house or grounds. The high clothing of the deceased persons having been found folded up and laid aside as though it had not been used on the night of the death of the deceased—the bodies having been found dressed in their ordinary clothing as above described—the shoes of the deceased being found close together in the sitting room as though they had been there shuffled off—the deceased persons having left the bed-room without awakening the witness Hurrybhao who slept there—their having apparently left the house to the back door and passed the dog kept chained there, without causing the dog to bark—their having passed from that place to the well, a distance of about 150 yards, within view of the large bungalow, without attracting the attention of the inmates—the proximity of the well in which the bodies were found to the high road, which is much used both by night and by day—the turban having been found on the parapet of the well as if to indicate where the missing persons could be found—the bodies being found tied together with a comforter such as was usually worn by the deceased, the part of the comforter being at the back of the woman's neck, that being the position in which it could most easily have been tied by the deceased man, and the deceased persons firmly clapsed in each other's arms, and being locked therein in the rigidity of death. Some of these circumstances, taken by themselves, would not be inconsistent with murder, but in this case the chain is perfect, and taken as a whole to my mind indicates suicide. The coverlets of the bed was turned down as though some one had been lying on the bed.

VERDICT—We consider from the evidence before us in this protracted enquiry of this inquest touching the deaths of Mr Moroba Canoba and his wife Bhooleebaee, that both the deceased met voluntarily with their deaths by drowning themselves in a well situate in the compound of the bungalow in Gowalla, and we further consider from the evidence that the deceased Mr. Moroba Canoba, with his wife Bhooleebaee, deliberately committed suicide on the night of Friday the 17th, or early in the morning of Saturday the 18th instant, for reasons best known to themselves—other than those which are made apparent—and which in the absence of any known fact of the deceaseds intentions, are considered probable; and we entirely agree that it was not an act of temporary insanity on the part of either of the deceased.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

THE following advertisement appears in a German provincial paper (the "Hanauer Zeitung") of 19th November :—

"Benoit Joseph, prisonnier français à Hanau, est prié d'inviter tous les Français prisonniers à Hanau et dans les environs, à une partie de plaisir le 20 Novembre (Dimanche) au lieu dit : les étangs ('am Teich'), chez son maitre Monsieur Hettrich.

"Il y aura pour tous une bonne assiette de soupe. De plus, Monsieur le Landrath y fera distribuer beaucoup de lettres, qu'il a reçues pour les Français."

[TRANSLATION.]

"Benoit Joseph, French prisoner at Hanau, has been requested to invite the French prisoners in and about Hanau to a pleasure-trip to the place called the 'Ponds' (am Teich) by his master Mr. Hettrich.

"There will be a good basin of soup for all of them; moreover, Monsieur le Landrath will distribute a large number of letters received for the French."

INDIAN ITEMS.

ANOTHER PICE PAPER.—Last week we mentioned that a weekly pice paper had been started at Dacca, and we now hear that a second at the same price has been started in opposition.—*Englishman.*

AN ENTERPRISING CIRCUS MANAGER.—No less than eleven large elephants have arrived at Colombo for shipment to America, which have been purchased on account of the proprietor of Howe's Great American Circus.—*Ibid.*

THE MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALAH.—We hear that the Maharajah of Puttialah lately paid a visit to the shrine of Kalighat where His Highness killed with one swoop a buffalo as a sacrifice to the goddess.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE Cable joining the line of Telegraph between Dhera Ghazee Khan and Mooltan, which gave way in June last, was, we hear, replaced by a new one having been laid yesterday. Some six months and more have elapsed since the accident occurred, and it appears strange that it could not have been rectified long before now.—*Sind News*, Feb. 23.

THE place which will be vacated by Mr. Cecil Stephenson, of the East Indian Railway, proceeding home on leave, will not be filled up. His duties will be performed by Messrs. Palmer and Sibley conjointly.

Mr. Carter, Deputy Traffic Manager, will act for Mr. Batchelor who

of the Act. If the Legislature had intended that there should be no evasion it would have provided against it, but that it had been the intention of the Legislature that there might be nominees had been deliberately shown, and were the Court to interfere with that, it would introduce a description of enquiries which would render the whole management of joint stock companies impossible.

Mr. Anstey, on behalf of his client, quoted a number of cases in support of his contention. In the course of his address, Mr. Anstey said the defendants were divided into two classes; class No. 1 saying, "We know nothing except from rumours; we can say nothing as to these fictitious shares and votes," and class No. 2 saying, "We know all about it, but we deny your right to make us tell." Now, singular to state, two of those two "buck" votes—an expression derived from Irish electioneering law—were equally divided between class number one and class number two. One of the buck voters asserted, in common with his co-deponents, that he knew nothing except from rumour, but surely he must know whether he was fictitious voter or not; and in class No. 2 the other man asserted, in common with his co-deponents, that he knew but would not tell. By the proceedings at the meeting the funds of the company were placed entirely at the disposal of Kessowjee Naik's party, and when his learned friend tried to recriminate, by saying that two or three years ago the firm of the present plaintiff, in the capacity of secretaries and treasurers, was paid in the same way as the present secretary and treasurer, he forgot that that firm was not the child of Kessowjee Naik—that firm was not the child of the Chairman, and had not the means of making things straight and snug as a secretary who was the son and a chairman who was the father had it always in their power to do. There was a controlling power at that time, but what ground had any shareholder now to believe that such was the fact? on the contrary, every restriction once imposed had been swept away by fictitious votes.

After a lengthy address from Mr. Anstey, Mr. McCulloch replied briefly, and the Judge said he would consider the case and give his decision afterwards.

CACHAR.

The *Englishman* states that Mr. Burland, who accompanied Mr. Edgar, and was on the Sonai on the 31st ultimo, writes on that date of having just completed another march of six days straight through the Looshai territory. At two Looshai villages where they had halted, the men, women, and children had all come out to see them, the women and children exhibiting great curiosity about them and their belongings, and behaving in a most friendly manner. Mr. Burland spoke of the probability of their remaining at the spot from which he wrote another fortnight, and then making further explorations to the eastward.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE FIRM OF WALLACE AND Co.

The further hearing of the case against Punsookram Gungaram, a Marwary merchant, on a charge of cheating the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., was resumed in the Fort Police Court on Wednesday afternoon before Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate of police. Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Payne, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence.

Sowjee Tharoo said—I deal in cotton, and live at Mandvie. I know defendant. He, one Gungaram, Kessowjee Champsey, broker, and Mooljee Jewraj, mucadam, came to me about cotton to Mr. Macfarlane's cotton gin at Khetwady. This was on Kartik Vud 11th, Saturday. They had come to buy cotton droppings. This is an inferior kind of cotton—inferior to Oomrawutee cotton. I shewed them some droppings. I shewed them half a maund. Defendant said he would require about twenty or twenty-five candies. After some discussion the price was settled with my partner Mooljee Versen, at Rs. 110 per candy, in my presence. Defendant asked Mooljee to have the cotton pressed into bales and to have them shipped for him. Defendant directed that each bale should be from 11½ to 12 maunds in weight. A candy is equal to 28 maunds. I deal in good cotton as well as cotton droppings. A bale of Oomrawutee cotton is equal to 14 maunds in weight. Defendant agreed to pay for the pressing and shipping, in addition to Rs. 110 a candy. In consequence of the orders given by defendant on the 11th Kartik Vud, I had 52 bales of the droppings pressed, and they were weighed on the 14th in the presence of defendant. The fifty-two bales came to 633½ maunds and 4 lbs. The cotton in the fifty-two bales was of the same sort as the half maund inspected by the defendant on the first occasion. The cotton was pressed at the Carnac Bunder, at the Imperial Press, of which Narsey Kessowji is manager. The bales were marked. I had the bales shipped by my muccadum Hurjee Virdore. I saw him take them away. Defendant was also then present. All this was on the 14th Kartik Vud. The above transaction has been entered in my books in the name of Mooljee Jewraj, at the request of defendant. I knew Mooljee, but did not at the time know defendant. This was a credit transaction. Mooljee himself was present, and he agreed to have the transaction entered into his name. The bales were to be shipped on board the ship Balcama. Mooljee signed the entry in my book, by the direction of defendant. My muccadum brought to me the mate's receipts for the bales. I delivered them to Mooljee Jewraj. Kessowjee Chapsey also was then present. Afterwards on Posh Sud 8th, I sold defendant eighty-five more bales of droppings. Three days previously, defendant, Gungaram, Kessowjee Chapsey, and Mooljee Jewraj had come over to me at Khetwady to Mr. Macfarlane's ginning place to buy cotton droppings. I showed them half a maund of droppings, inferior cotton. The price was settled at Rs. 104 a candy. It was arranged that I was to get it pressed, 85 bales, each bale to weigh about twelve maunds. I got eighty-five bales of that kind of cotton, the same as the sample. He took delivery of these 85 bales on the 8th Posh Sud. The same persons as above were present on this occasion with the defendant. The bales were weighed in their presence. They weighed 1,041½ and 6 lb. gross weight—net weight being 993 maunds and 4 lbs. Defendant told me that they were to be shipped on board the Mabel. I sent them on board with Hurjee Virdore. I saw him take them away. He brought the mate's receipts for them, and I gave them to Mooljee Jewraj and Kessowjee Chapsey. This account also was made out in the name of Mooljee Jewraj, and for the same reasons as those explained already. I paid Rs. 340 for getting these bales pressed and shipped, and recovered the amount from defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pestonjee—I deal in grocery also. I sell cotton droppings to other merchants also, and undertake to have their bales pressed and shipped. I have sold cotton to Gungaram also, and made up the account in my books in the name of Mooljee Jewraj mucadam, but have not followed such a course in reference to any other merchant. I have had bales pressed and shipped only for the present defendant and Gungaram. No other merchant applied to me to have their bales pressed and shipped. The price was settled with the broker Kessowjee Chapsey, and he then joined hands with my partner and defendant by way of final settlement. Gungaram took no part in the aforesaid transactions. He simply inspected the cotton and said he was defendant's partner. The droppings consisted of all kinds of damaged cotton, including Oomrawutee. I charged no fee on account of having the bales pressed, marked and shipped, but simply recovered the charges incurred by me. It was defendant who directed the markers to put the marks on the bales. I do not know the name of either of the markers. Defendant first wanted to have the transaction entered in his name. I told him that in that case I should have ready cash. It was then arranged among myself, my partner, defendant, and Mooljee, that the entry should be made in Mooljee's name, and that it should be treated as a credit transaction. The price of the first batch of bales was paid to me by Kessowjee Chapsey at his house on Magsur Vud 7th. When I handed the mate's receipts to Mooljee, the payment of my money was guaranteed to me in writing by him and Kessowjee. This writing was destroyed when I received payment of my money. I never went to Dhunraj Chunilal to demand my money. At the request of Kessowjee Chapsey I went over to Gangaram's shop to have the account of fifty-two bales adjusted. Defendant also came over on this occasion. After my arrival at the shop, Kessowjee asked Gungaram to send for defendant. This was about a week after I had made over the mate's receipts to Mooljee, and one day before I received payment. I did not consent to have the entry of the second transaction in defendant's name because I was not satisfied as to his credit. When Kessowjee made the payment to me, defendant was not present. Defendant paid the price of eighty-five bales to Kessowjee, who paid it to me. I had adjusted this account with Kessowjee when defendant was not present.

To Mr. McCulloch—The markers are not the servants of any particular person, but they hang about the market, and do anybody's job. From a quantity of damaged droppings, one cannot take out Oomrawutee cotton.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday the 15th proximo.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Reid, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without desiring be cent at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of this Council on the 24th inst., The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that a bill to define and amend the law relating to contracts, sale of moveables, indemnity and guarantee, bailment, agency and partnership, be re-committed. Mr. Stephen observed that the measure then before the Council, which was a most important one, had been framed as far back as the year 1867, and its enactments had been under the consideration of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India upwards of four years. He would, however, shortly explain to the Council the cause of such delay, in order to satisfy those who were in the habit of blaming the Government of India for its delay in passing measures of importance. With regard to any discussion of the bill, Mr. Stephen thought it impossible to go any further into the matter, and he would only trouble the Council with two remarks. In the first place, as to how so much delay had taken place; and, secondly, why the bill should be re-committed. With regard to the first remark, Mr. Stephen observed that the bill had been framed by its originators in July 1867, and forwarded to the various local Governments to report upon. Opinions were received from such Governments throughout the year 1868, and much time had been lost in correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Afterwards a committee sat upon the bill in the year 1870 to discuss various points on which the Indian Government and those who framed the bill differed, and a report was framed and forwarded to the Secretary of State. The answer to this report was not received until within a very short time back, and the then members of the Indian Law Committee, who were responsible for the delay, had resigned their appointments. These explanations, Mr. Stephen thought, accounted for the delay, and he further thought that the Government had now better go on with the bill, which was undoubtedly a judicious and necessary one, and a measure which would greatly simplify and render easy of comprehension the laws with reference to contracts. After some further remarks on the cause of the original delay, Mr. Stephen came to the question, "Why any further delay was necessary?" in disposing of the bill. Mr. Stephen thought that such a step was obvious, when it was considered that the members of the committee, who had framed the bill, with the exception of two gentlemen, had resigned, and it was therefore impossible to pass the bill at the present moment on the authority of persons who had not had time or opportunity to consider the bill; and, moreover, Mr. Stephen thought that in a country like India, where a bill of importance like the present, was in contemplation, it was necessary that the details thereof should be so simplified, that the people should be able to understand the measure with the greatest ease. This could not be done, as the Council would shortly leave Calcutta for Simla, and the measure could only be fully considered during the summer, and passed into law next winter. In the meantime the public would have an opportunity of discussing the bill, and forming an opinion on the same. At the same time Mr. Stephen did not think there was any occasion to trouble the local Governments again on the subject, their opinions having been already received.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pensions. Mr. Cockerell, in explaining the object of the bill, said that it was to apply the present law on the matter to Bombay, which at present was excepted from the rest of India. Mr. Cockerell could not imagine any reason why the law should not be assimilated in Bombay to that of the presidency, and the present bill was merely a measure in unison with the Government scheme of consolidation which it was intended should apply to the whole of India.

The report of the select committee on the bill for the registration of assurances was postponed.

This brought the business of the Council to a conclusion.

THE MADRAS SPEECHES ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

(*Madras Times*, Feb. 22.)

Mr. Mayne's first speech as a Member of the Legislative Council has placed the Government on the horns of a dilemma. That Government has, in its conduct of the local funds bills, been acting double parts perfectly irreconcilable with each other; and now it stands aghast at the discovery that parliamentary and autocratic government cannot co-exist. Mr. Arbuthnot, no doubt with an honest desire to give some degree of real power to the Legislative Council, has promised that affairs shall be so arranged as to bring the proceeds of the local funds bills annually under the control of the Council; and yet with the same breath he tells us that the bills are to be passed as permanent measures, and not to be subject to revision by the Council. Now, it is obvious that both those courses cannot be pursued. Either the bills must only be passed from year to year, and so remain in force only during the pleasure of the Council, or they must be passed as permanent measures, repealable only with the assent of the Governor and Governor-General, in which case it is clear enough that the Council can have no effective control over their administration. We are not quite sure that we understand precisely what Mr. Arbuthnot's proposal is, but it appears to be this. The local funds bills, authorising the Government to raise certain taxes and expend the proceeds in a certain manner, are to be passed without any limitation of the period during which they are to be in force, and consequently they cannot be repealed without the consent of Government. Yet, by means of an appropriation act, the Legislative Council is to have the means of checking the raising and administration of these funds. It hardly requires legal knowledge to see that there is something strangely inconsistent in these two proposals.

If the bills now before the Council are passed into law as they stand, there will be no legal necessity for asking for any further authority to raise the taxes and spend the money. If, on the other hand, the bills are passed with a proviso that the sections empowering the Government to raise and spend money will only be in force under the authority of an annual appropriation act, the effect will be the same as if the bills were only to be passed from year to year. Without the appropriation act, the laws that Mr. Arbuthnot is anxious to have passed in a permanent form would be dead letters; and yet it is certain that the appropriation act must, if made necessary at all, be passed from year to year, thus placing the whole system of local finance each year under the control of the Legislative Council. This is a striking illustration of the danger of playing at parliamentary government. Both the supreme and local Governments desire to give the Legislative Councils some degree of control over the budgets. They think it has a nice liberal look to submit the power of the purse to a body in which the public is to some degree represented, and they would gladly throw some of the responsibility of government upon other shoulders. But when they come face to face with their own proposal they find it much too real and substantial a transfer of power to be willingly accorded. It is easy to talk in vague terms of the budgets being "laid before" the legislative councils, but when it is asked whether those budgets are to be actually subjected to the control of the Legislative Councils, the full importance of the power of the purse becomes apparent. If we could imagine an Indian Legislative Council independent enough to reject or alter the budget of an Indian Government, we should at once realise the fact that the Council and not the Government were the real rulers of the country. Perhaps the time has not yet come when such a change is desirable—we do not think it has—but there is no reason why we should labour so hard to establish a sham representative system when we cannot have a real one.

Mr. Mayne is quite right when he says that the idea that the Legislative Council can control the budget, as a budget, is a delusion; and the only way in which it can retain any control over the local funds to be provided by these bills is to pass them as a yearly act. It is perfectly open to the Government to say that it would be inconvenient to have these measures placed year after year under discussion—and it may be that they could prove a case of injury to the public interests by such a course. We can well imagine that the necessity of having an act passed each year would import a disastrous want of confidence in its permanence into the system of local administration; though our own opinion is that the system would thus obtain an elasticity and power of adapting itself to circumstances that would more than counterbalance this disadvantage. But there are only two courses open to the Government. They must either let the Council pass the bills for a year only, and so give them an effective control over their future administration, or they must ask the Council to resign all future control over their administration by passing them as permanent measures. The idea that the Council can exercise any control by discussing a budget over which it is obvious it can be allowed to have no real power is shown to be a sham of the hollowest sort.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Food of the Gods."—Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Expert Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN CALCUTTA OBSERVED BY THE SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The birthday of the founder of the American Republic was observed by the coming together, at 24, Mott's Lane, of the schools in charge of the Reverend Mr. Dall. Instead of the 4th July, they now have their yearly exhibition of work and prize distribution on the 22nd of February. The Inspector of Schools, H. Woodrow, Esq., presided; and threw out many valuable suggestions while handing over the gifts and prizes to such as had earned them by work done during the previous twelve months. The school which opened with twenty poor boys five years ago, and was then called the "Calcutta Ragged School,"—now sent down, in procession, from Old Boytakhana Bazar Road, these street-roving boys or "rovers" to the number of one hundred and twenty-five.

Though this school was taken in hand, almost from the beginning, by Mr. Dall, it belongs to no sect, and will be always conducted as a public institution. To the "rovers" were added, in the triple hall, for this celebration, two female schools, *viz.*, Miss Chamberlain's Normal school of seven Hindoo-born women of fair culture, teachers in training; and "a Model School" of (47 present) pupils in Bengali and English known as the A. U. A. Hindoo girls school, which has been for several years in charge of an energetic teacher, Mrs. Pobitra Monee Mitter. The hymns sung by this choir of female voices a little subdued by the presence of 300 or 400 of the stronger sex, added interest to the occasion.

Mr. Justice Phear in a letter expressing his regret that he could not be present said, "None can be more ready than I am to keep the birthday of Washington. I look upon him as a typical *Englishman* of the highest order. Indeed have not America and England entire community in all that man has a right to be proud of?"—*Englishman.*

AMUSEMENTS OF HINDOOS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(*From Taylor's Manual of Indian History.*)

Among Hindoo children there is much more freedom and diversity of amusement than among Mahomedans. It may be said, indeed, that the latter are brought up as men and women before their time, and are much more secluded than Hindoos, particularly among the higher ranks. Except the very lowest classes, they are seldom seen at play; and they have no free outdoor games like the Hindoos, except what are shared with them. But among Hindoos, boys have marbles, prettily made of strong sealing-wax, and games for them not unlike our own: the marble is shot by being placed against the tip of the left forefinger, which is drawn back and let go suddenly, and not with the right forefinger and thumb. There are also pegtops, hop-scotch, and a kind of trap, played with a bat, and a short stick set in a hole in the ground instead of a ball, the rules of which are precisely like our own. Each of these games, and many others, has its appropriate season as with ourselves.

Kite-flying is common both to Hindoos and Mahomedans, and is much more amusing and ingenious than ours. Kites are generally oval in shape, made of the lightest material; they require no tails, and carry, according to size, a great deal of string. When boys or men fly kites against each other, the object is to cut away or break their adversary's kite; and for this purpose a certain length of the string, nearest the kite, is armed with a paste in which fine pounded glass is mixed, and which, when dry, makes the string extremely sharp. When two kites are flying, the object is to get most to the windward side, and higher than the adversary; having attained this, the kite, by a turn of the wrist is made to descend head-foremost very rapidly, and if the direction and distance be true, the string of the other kite is cut, or the kite itself is broken. If, however, the aim is missed, the adversary has the advantage, and does not fail to use it. Thus, in the hands of skilful players, kites are seen to ascend and descend, to attack and avoid each other; now to swoop head foremost nearly to the earth, and then as rapidly to rise till one is cut away. While the season for kite-flying lasts, numbers may be seen in the afternoons over every town and city, nay over every village, the players being absorbed in their game, and frequently betting heavily upon it.

For outside and more active amusements, there are gymnasia in almost every town and village, and they are used chiefly by Hindoos, who are fonder of athletic exercises than Mahomedans. In them, wrestling, leaping, the use of the sword and spear, the wielding of heavy clubs, throwing weights, exercises on the cross bars and poles, are taught, and many of our present gymnastic feats have an Indian origin. Once a year all the frequenters of the gymnasium assemble, crown their instructor with wreaths of flowers, and, attended by music, march in procession round the town or village, to a place set apart for the purpose, when trials of skill are made before the assembled people, and rewards and prizes given. Several hardy outside games like prison-bars are played by young men and boys, especially in bright moonlight nights when the air is cool; and the tendency to active spirited games and amusements among the people is far more prevalent throughout the country in every part, than is generally supposed.

Toys and playthings for young children are common in all parts of India; they are made both of wood and earthenware, and being mentioned in the earliest dramas and poems, appear to have existed from very remote times. If they are not so perfect and ingenious as those used by Euporean children, they appear to answer all the purposes for which they are intended.

What the girls of India, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, would do without dolls, it is hard to say, and they are at least as numerous as they are among English or French children. Not, however, certainly so beautiful, nor have they blue eyes, flaxen hair and waxy skins; they are of wood, painted, and are frequently frightful enough; but O the benign mystery of dolls, which inspire such universal love and care as is bestowed upon them! In India the Hindoo or Mahomedan girl of good family and ample means has her doll's room specially set apart; she may have many, perhaps, and each in turn requires something to be done for it. One may be ill, and the doctor is sent for, who prescribes sugar and water with a grave face, and leaves the patient to be nursed. If all are well, they have to be amused by songs and house games. They are put to bed and taken up, again, bathed, dressed and undressed. Sometimes one has to be married, and an elaborate marriage festival is performed, which lasts several days, and to which all friends, young and old, are invited. Sometimes one dies, and there is mourning. Doll's ornaments and cloths are frequently very expensive, and I have known instances, in a princely family, of doll's trousseau and jewels costing some thousands of rupees. Dolls sometimes need change of air, and there is a children's party at a garden house, or in the fields under trees, and a feast, with a happy gathering of young people and a merry return home by moonlight. Were it not for dolls, therefore, Hindoo and Mahomedan girls might have a dull time; but whether from the young princess, with her dolls clothed in brocade and fine muslin and her splendid feasts, to the poor labourer's child who makes a dirt house in the village street, set round with gaily-coloured pebbles from the brook, and seats her rag doll thereon, sharing, for her festival, a penny-worth of coarse sugar with her playmates—the interest and affection is the same, and may not have varied for thousands of years.

Needlework, as understood among ourselves, is almost unknown among Hindoo girls, and in a limited degree among Mahomedans. The former do not need to sew their cloths. As they grow up they may help their mothers to make patchwork quilts or sew up boddices, but that is all. Mahomedan girls, however, frequently sew very neatly, and are able to cut out and make up clothes that are required in the house. They also embroider in silk and gold-thread very beautifully, and some make a livelihood by their work. There is one thing, however, which all learn at a comparatively very early age, and that is the useful accomplishment of being good housewives; looking after the servants where any are kept, learning how to cook, and in poor families, cooking themselves, or assisting their mothers to do so; helping to wash clothes and to sweep out the house, and when all work is done, spinning thread for the weaver. Except those of very rich people, female children in India can never be idle; there is always something to do, and it is very pleasant to see them do it; for few girls learn to read or write except in the higher classes, and they are thus thrown upon household employment to pass their time; and to take a pride in their household management, which, as they marry, is counted their husbands' honour as well as their own, is their chief desire. It may be hoped, nevertheless, that the means of female education which have been so happily commenced in India may progress rapidly.

The amusements of women are fewer than those of their children perhaps, and of no great variety. A few play chess, or a kind of draughts, or cards, or spin. They pay and receive visits; but above all they have their continuous household duties to perform, and the care of their children. They cannot walk abroad if they be Mahomedans, unless they conceal their persons. If the ancient descriptions of Hindoo society are true women then, of all ranks, moved everywhere freely; but most of the upper classes of Hindoos, except the Brahmins, have followed the Mahomedan custom of seclusion, and their women would consider themselves dishonoured by exposure abroad. Among most of the middle classes of Hindoos, however, especially in Central and Southern India, no restriction of women is practised, and they go everywhere unveiled.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

(*The Graphic*, Feb. 4.)

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been trying to induce his female readers to adopt the garments known as "Noah's Ark coats." We see no reason why men should not wear warm coats with fur collars and cuffs, but surely there is a medium between the coat tails of three or four inches in length and the long petticoats hitherto, in Europe at least, monopolised by the female sex. There is much good sense in the above-named writer's argument that the wives and daughters of middle-class and professional men should be able to walk to and from theatres and other places of amusement, but a loosely fitting waterproof, at least three or four inches from the ground, answers the purpose far better than one of these scanty garments which he would advocate. The hood to be worn comfortably should *not* be attached to the waterproof, as the unavoidable drag upon it is most unpleasant and trying to the female *coiffure*. Some people have a notion that the useful cannot be ornamental, they are greatly mistaken. A blue or scarlet cashmere hood may be made for a comparatively small cost, and the wearer look pretty enough in it. Besides, there are scores of loving grandmothers and mothers who gladly devote their leisure hours to knitting and crocheting warm but becoming head-dresses for their young people. So for the present we may discard the notion of adopting "the trailing garments of the night" and turn our attention to the fashions for February.

There is very little perceptible change in the *modes* for this month. Velvet is in great favour, the severe weather has led to its adoption for morning costumes, demi-toilette and evening dress; we never remember this costly but warm material being more fashionable than during the present season. We were much pleased with a velvet costume, which was recently shown to us, both for its elegance and utility. It consisted of a tunic and jacket of black Lyons velvet, richly trimmed with black yak lace *passementerie* and jet, knotted fringe and bows of black *gros grain*; the corsage was made *en cœur*. This elegant tunic could be worn either with a *ras terre* skirt for the morning, or a bright coloured silk train for the evening. Another charming dress of black Lyons velvet was trimmed with two rows of white Maltese lace to form double skirts, heading of narrow black lace and cable gimp. Jacket very short in the front, long pleated basque at the back trimmed to correspond with the skirt, black ribbon bows, hanging sleeves. A lace collarette pointed behind, on the centre a bow; this has a very stylish effect.

Robe of violet velvet, trimmed with *faille* and bullion fringe of the same colour. The front breadth is very short, and displays a silk petticoat. Jacket short in front and plain, pleated basque, long ends of wide ribbon coming from under the basque. Costume of *écru gros grain* in two shades, fluted flounce traversing the skirt, five rows of pleating across the front, finished with *revers* at each side, the back breadth gathered from the waist to the bottom of the skirt, and finished off with pleatings of satin and silk bands in two shades. Corsage with double points, deep jacket on the back. On each side square pleatings to meet the *revers*, trimmed with bands and fringe, open sleeves.

Another tasteful dress was of black *poult de soie*, two skirts trimmed with Russian sable. The upper skirt, which was rather long, was looped up on one side only, *à la Polonaise*, with a handsome cord and tassels from the waist. Short loose jacket and wide hanging sleeves. Black velvet hat with feather ruching, handsome scarlet bird with shaded wings, jet ornament.

Lady St. M——gave a grand ball last week. From nine hundred *toilettes* we will select a few. Train skirt of white satin, with three flounces of Bruges blonde, headed with narrow gold cable braid. The tunic was of white satin cut in very deep points, trimmed to correspond with the skirt, as was the square corsage; a gold cable *ceinture* with tassels was fastened loosely round the waist at the left side. *Neglgée*, brooch, earrings, and bracelets of filagree gold and emeralds were worn with this dress. Coiffure of plaits, bouquet of spring flowers, and filagree butterfly.

Bruges blonde, which is but little known in England, is a very beautiful fabric, and looks most effective on satin. Dress of *abricot* satin, train skirt with tulle ruchings of the same colour, pointed corsage, *basque* plaited at the back, richly trimmed with *Duchesse* lace, and ruchings. The corsage was cut square in front, and *en cœur* at the back, sleeves open from the shoulder, lined with white satin, short puffed under-sleeves. Coiffure of curls, passion flower with long spray.

Another costume was of rose-green satin and tulle. On the skirt were two bands of white satin, with pleatings of green tulle, *tunique bouffante* satin bows. The corsage, which was designed from an old painting, was open in a round form, small tulle *fichu*, puffed sleeves to the elbow. Wreath of coral with long spray; coral ornaments. The Pompadour costume is very fashionable. It consists of a *chine* silk dress open in the front, petticoat with two flounces of the prevailing colour of the robe. The train skirt is trimmed with ruching, and fastened back with bows. Pompadour corsage pointed back and front; elbow sleeves trimmed to correspond with skirt. A tulle *fichu* is *derigueur* for this costume, which looks remarkably well in turquoise blue. Coiffure of curls, a bow of blue *gros-grain* and *aigrette* placed high on the left side.

Flowers are almost indispensable to full dress evening toilettes. White or pink Bengal roses, snowdrops, lilies of the valley, and hyacinths are appropriate to the season; orchids of every hue and material, so graceful and varied that it is impossible to describe them. Tropical plants, with their brilliant particoloured leaves are so faithfully imitated from nature as almost to defy detection. For *demi-toilettes* coques of velvet or ribbon are much used; they should always be placed high on the head.

Bonnets are made a trifle larger, but there is little variation in their shape. A suitable bonnet for a lady, who does not blush to own her grown-up daughters, is of black spotted net, tiara of terry velvet shading from bronze to green, shaded ostrich feather to match, relieved by a crimson rose-bud. Another is of *prune* velvet, trimmed with white Brussels lace, roses of same colour, and velvet strings. Brown terry velvet bonnet, trimmed with black lace, veil at the back, peacocks' feathers and black jet ornament. For a young married lady, a bonnet of black *faille*, with feather ruche and pink hyacinths.

The shape of hats is decidedly changed: the crowns are still high but flat at the top, and almost square. We will describe three recently sent home to a fashionable young lady of our acquaintance:—Brown straw hat, trimmed with velvet and shaded ostrich feathers; black felt hat, high square crown, trimmed with black velvet and *gros grain* loops, *aigrette* of *coque* feathers; drab felt hat, with very broad band of *grenat* velvet and two long ends, three small feathers arranged to fall over the front of the crown.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Tricste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Bolting Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Gear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/8d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 3/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 3/8d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 27th February 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .....5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. { The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Head Office.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,